THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
ON NEWSPAPER PRINTING CO.
Office, 75 Fifth St., opposite Post office.
E. H. BIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance), per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25

Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION;
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 136½

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Odd Fellows Pic Nic.

A beautiful Fast Grand Regalia will be given to the Manager who sells the largest number of 11 cent tickets for the Odd Fellows Pic Nic, to be held at Glenwood Grove, on June 6th. The Regalia may be seen in the window of James Bown, 168 Wood street.

Look Out.

Extra bill of fare at Fred. Weiss' Cornucopia, corner of Fifth and Fifth street. Just received—mountain trout, mountain frogs, spring chickens and soft shell turtle. All the luxuries of the season served up in every style and at all hours.

The Bar is supplied with the best of wines and liquors, and every variety of fancy iced drinks, supplied by careful and experienced waiters.

REBELS SURRENDERED.—The expedition, which left Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia, some three weeks ago, composed of the First New York and Seventh Virginia Regiments, was entirely successful. On the 11th instant, the 19th, 20th and 23d (Rebel) Regiments, surrendered, including portions of other commands. They were paroled and allowed to return to their homes. The people are reported as very submissive, the war feeling subdued, and the country hoping for the establishment of peace.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Franchise Question Before the Tennessee Legislature.

A Feeling About General Sherman's Treatment of Sec'y of War.

Complication Between Judge Trigg and the U. S. Treasury Agent.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 28.

The Fourth Army Corps is again somewhat excited over the prospect of active service Brigadier General Willich arrived in the city last night, expecting to regain his old command in case it again takes the field.

The Senate bill prohibiting certain persons from practicing business until they have first taken oath that they have in no way aided rebellion, was adopted as to refer only to office holders, and in that shape was passed and sent to the House. Owing to the adjournment of the latter body over Saturday afternoon, the debate on the franchise question was not concluded. Cooper and Arnell will make closing speeches to-morrow.

The reaction which was existing in favor of Sherman seems to be completely checked since the news was received of his conduct towards the Secretary of War. Among officers, soldiers and citizens, as far as I have heard expression, there is but one voice of disapproval.

General Thomas left Nashville to-day for a journey northward. He carries with him, wherever he goes, the respect and love of all who have served under him or known him.

Officers and men of the army are clamorous for pay. If Government knew the distress and inconvenience occasioned by the delay in this matter, it would certainly hurry up paymasters.

The Cumberland river is falling rapidly. Weather pleasant.

All damages to railroads caused by the recent storms are repaired, and through trains run regularly in all directions.

A complication is said to have sprung up between Judge Trigg and the United States Treasury agent, Mr. Dellon, with reference to abandoned farms near Gallatin. I have not learned the particulars, but understand the whole thing is similar to the Lyon farm affair in East Tennessee.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

Beverly Tucker's family arrived in Washington on Saturday from Richmond on their way North, but were sent back under guard.

The Government expects to have railroad communication with Montgomery ere long, via Salisbury, Columbia and Augusta. Guerrillas do not interfere with navigation on the Alabama river.

General Sheridan will have command of 60,000 in all.

There are still very large quantities of cotton on the Rio Grande, and it daily finds its way into Mexico.

A Washington dispatch says: The demonstrative indignation of Jeff. Davis on being placed on army rations was the cause of his being placed in irons.

The Halifax *Sun*, of the 19th, has the following relative to the trial of the alleged accomplices of Blackburn, and a few facts in relation to that villain: "The case of Swan, the alleged accomplice of Blackburn, after a strict judicial investigation, has been brought to the Attorney General for trial at the Assizes. Swan remains in custody until liberated on bail. Every honest paper execrates the infernal man who devised the dastardly scheme, and the Canadian press denounces Dr. Blackburn as a hellish plotter, the greatest villain unhung, and so on. We are sorry to see the editor of the *Unionist*, in a paragraph this morning, attempt to defend this fellow from the charge. It is well known in this city that on his return from Bermuda he boasted of his intention to destroy the Yankees *en masse*, by introducing yellow fever in Northern cities by means of infected garments and hospital clothing, and yet we are told by this organ that his antecedents are too magnanimous and generally warm to admit of suspicion. We beg leave to say his Halifax antecedents are neither manly nor well bred; in fact, he showed himself to be a blackguard, brawler, and a pistol-carrying bully; but we did not give him full credit for all the cowardly truculence of a nature murderous and malignant to the last degree."

An Army of the Potomac correspondent says there is trouble in the army, the men thinking it a hardship to be ordered out for four hours drill every day when they are so soon to be mustered out of service. They complain of the hardness of their officers. The ammunition has been taken away from them to avoid serious trouble. An outbreak occurred in the Ninth Corps, and a regiment of regulars was sent to quell it, but were so hard pressed by the volunteers that they were obliged to retreat.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th says: The Conservative delegation from North Carolina is now confining its efforts to securing the observance of the old State laws in the elections for the formation of the new State government. This will probably be sustained by President Johnson, who doubts the authority of the Federal Government to interfere with the States previous to secession. The other North Carolina delegation demands the suffrage for colored men.

Sherman's soldiers are feted by the citizens of Washington, who open their houses freely to them.

The extensive furniture Establishment of Willard, Everett, & Co., in South Dedham, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $150,000; insured for $120,000.

A Washington dispatch says the Treasury has ample means, and the payment of the troops will begin immediately.

Mail communication is established from Chattanooga with the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

ROW IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A POLICEMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—On Saturday evening four members of the city police named John Ball, William Stevens, James McKeever and John Kelly, visited the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, Fifth ward, for the purpose of arresting a man named Ball, against whom a charge of assault and battery had been lodged. After making the arrest, the officers started with their prisoner, when they were followed by a large crowd, who threw stones at them, and attempted a rescue. While near the corner of O'Hara street, officer Stevens was struck on the back with a large stone and severely injured. The officers, however, retained possession of their prisoner, and kept the crowd back until they arrived at Washington street, when a man, supposed to be Peter Auffay, threw a large paving stone at officer Kretz, which struck him on the head, knocking him down, and injuring him so severely that his life is despaired of. Dr. Hamilton, was called in, who dressed the officer's wound, after which he was removed to his residence, on Boyd's Hill, in the Eighth ward. The police visited Auffay's house, in the Fifth ward, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, and discovered him on the roof of the building, hiding behind a chimney. He was removed to the Mayor's office, and is still in confinement, awaiting the result of officer Kretz's injuries. Ball was taken to the watch house, and held for a hearing.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY, 29, 1865. NO. 222

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Trial of the Conspirators.

Evidence on the Part of the Government.

THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

Evidence on the Part of the Defence.

THE COURT ROOM CROWDED.

Half the Audience Ladies

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Further evidence on the part of the Government was offered to-day in the trial of the assassins to prove that

Thompson, Sanders and Cleary,

While in Canada, were acting by authority of the rebel government, and that Lieut. Young was sent there on detached service to report to them, and to gather a party of twenty for such service as they might be required to perform. The

Theory of the Prosecution

Is understood to be, that under this authority Booth and his accomplices acted in the assassination of the President and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward.

It was also proven that Atzerot had called at the Kirkwood House, two days before the assassination and inquired for the Vice President, and that Lincoln was to be present. This proof was introduced to show that the prisoner was endeavoring to identify Mr. Johnson and get the locality of his room, that he might make sure of his intended victim, when the hour for assasination should arrive.

Witness for the Defence.

Several witnesses were afterwards introduced by the defendants, but no important evidence was adduced in their favor. One witness was called to the stand by the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, for the purpose of breaking down, or in part, discrediting the testimony of Weichman, a witness for the Government, but was so skilfully interrogated by Judge Advocate Barrett, that

His Testimony was Turned to Account for the Prosecution.

This witness, who had been in the rebel army and recently a blockade runner in conclusion, admitted that he had never taken the oath of allegiance. By analogy from the ruling of the Judge Advocate General, on a former occasion, the testimony of this witness, uncorroborated, so far as it effected the standing of the witness, Weichman, cannot be received.

The court room was again crowded to its utmost capacity. About one-half the audience was composed of ladies.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

After the evidence of yesterday had been read, the following witnesses were called for the prosecution; George E. Edwards, examined by Judge Holt. Am a mechanic; had charge of the matter for the Government of the United States at the trial of the St. Albans raiders in Canada. Recognized Thompson, W. C. Cleary, Clay. George Sanders and others were engaged in Court there as officers interested in the defense of the raiders. Clay and Cleary were recognized by the raiders as such. They were there at different times, and Cleary was examined as a witness on the part of the defendants, in the latter part of the case, during which he, Cleary, represented the raiders to be engaged in the Confederate service. Washington, colored—Lives at Dr. Samuel Mudd's. Lived there since the Monday after Christmas. Was there before the assassination occurred. Had been absent from Mudd's house since the first went there until she came here. During that time, he was absent from home, first, at Mr. George Henry's party, where he staid late in the evening. Second, at Glesboro, where he went to buy some horse feed.

Question by Judge Holt—Did you see such called Harold and Booth?

Answer—Saw only one; the small one was standing at the kitchen window, and just got a glimpse of them going in the direction of the swamp. Did not see Dr. Mudd with a man, be the other Booth or Saw minutes after at the front door.

A photograph of Booth was shown, but she failed to identify it as a likeness of any one she ever saw.

On cross-examination, she testified an interval of a week or two took place between the prisoner's departure from home, and his brother, J. Mudd, accompanying him.

Re-examined by Mr. Ewing—Am acquainted with the writing of Sam Mudd; recognized his writing on the page of the register of the Pennsylvania House, Washington, Friday, December 23d, 1864. Knew David G. Thomas as witness for prosecution; his reputation for truth is what he is entitled to; do not think I could believe him under oath.

Cross-examination—Places his reputation upon personal knowledge, and what I generally heard spoken by others. Thought he could name a dozen others who had spoken of his bad reputation. Named Dr. G. Mudd, who had the said general character of Thomas for truth was bad, as late as two years ago. The occasion which brought this remark was the arrest of a man named Payne, being arrested at the instance of Thomas, for entertaining rebel officers. Dr. Mudd was not the only one who assailed Thomas' character. I do not know that I can name them.

Question—If you cannot name two men who ever assailed his character, how can you come to the conclusion as to his reputation is bad?

Answer—Well, I heard numbers so state.

By the Court—My father and prisoner's father were first cousins; have been moderately intimate with him; met frequently; and lives in his neighborhood.

By Mr. Dawson: Have served on juries in the county where I live; do not recollect of Thomas having been a witness in court.

By Judge Bingham—Never heard any one assert that Thomas was not a supporter of the Government; he had been an official of the Government since the rebellion broke out; am aware that several young men from our section, St. Charles county, have gone into the rebel army.

Question—Yes and many left behind have been making a good deal of clamor, have they not, against the Government and in favor of the rebellion?

Answer—Not to any great extent.

Question—That is the general report, is it not?

Answer—Well, yes sir. I really do not know that the men who have sp-ken against Thomas are of that class who bear general reputation of being against the Government; have no knowledge of rebels being concealed in that neighborhood by residents; have seen men in Bryantown passing and repassing, who, I was told, were rebels.

By Mr. Ewing—I regard Dr. George Mudd as having been throughout the war as strong a Union man as any in the United States; never heard him express the slightest sympathy with the rebellion; think there would be very little difficulty in establishing the fact. His reputation for loyalty is very good.

By Judge Bingham—After heard him say something against the rebellion.

By Mr. Stone—Mr. Thomas said he was a detective. Think he claimed to act under orders of Colonel Holland, Provost Marshal.

Benj. N. Gwynn, examined by Mr. Ewing, never saw Capt. White, of Tennessee, Capt. Perry or Lt. Perry. Not been in Dr. Mudd's house since about the first of November, 1861. At the time, was with my brother, A. J. Gwynn, and James river. About that time Gen. Sickles came over into Maryland, arresting everybody. I was threatened with arrest and left for St. Charles county, staying with my sister, as everybody else refused me. There was a good deal of running around about that time.

Judge Bingham objected to witness being allowed to state anything further on this point as not at issue.

Mr Ewing disapproved and had shown that the party of whom the witness was one, had been concealed the pines in the neighborhood. Dr. Mudd and his servants brought their meals to them, and had also attempted to show they were in the rebel services, and Dr. Mudd was guilty of treason in attempting to secret them.

Defence wished to show the party was smaller than stated; was not in the rebel service and that concealment occured at another time. Denying accused this would be withholding a legitimate line of defence. Could refuse to allow him to refute the whole mass of loose testimony of the servants, would be most unjust.

Judge Bingham contended there was no color of excuse for the attempt to introduce testimony in regard to the year 1861. The proper is swear the witness as to his whereabouts as to contradict the testimony of Mary Simms, who had sworn to having seen him last summer. To go further, it was not legitimate. If this course was persisted in, every witness called in regard to 1861, was to swear deliberately false, there would be no power in the court to punish them for perjury, for the simple reason that no such was before the court. The objection was sustained.

On reassembling, the examination of B. N. Gwynn was continued.

By Mr. Ewing—The parties in the pines slept in a barn near the spring on bedding furnished from Dr. Mudd's house, and meals furnished by Dr. Mudd during the first three or four days. I staid a short time at Dr. Mudd's house and part of the time elsewhere. Our horses were at the stables. Don't know who took care of them. Think John H. Surratt was at College at the time. Came up to Washington about the first of November. Gave myself up, having got tired of staying away. Took the oath, and went to me the oath. I then went home; think there were no charges against me. The party went to the pines to avoid that. Almost everybody was being arrested in our neighborhood, so I went down there. Have not seen Surratt in Charles county since.

Witness here stated that it was August and not November, that he went to the pines. Andrew J. Payne is the name of the party. Have been South since that time. Heard he was in Prince George's county during last winter; that he went South in August, 1864.

Cross Examination by Judge Holt—Understood the arrests in 1861 were of persons suspected of disloyalty. There were several volunteer companies whose members were arrested. The companies were commissioned by Governor Hicks. I was Orderly Sergeant of one company. Was ordered by Judge Holt, Am a clothier; had charge of the matter for the Government of the United States at the trial of the St. Albans raiders in Canada. Recognized Thompson, W. C. Cleary, Clay. George Sanders and others were engaged in Court there as officers interested in the defense of the raiders. Clay and Cleary were recognized by the raiders as such. They were there at different times, and Cleary was examined as a witness on the part of the defendants, in the latter part of the case, during which he, Cleary, represented the raiders to be engaged in the Confederate service. Washington, colored—Live at Dr. Samuel Mudd's. Lived there since the Monday after Christmas. Was there before the assassination occurred. Had been absent from Mudd's house since the first went there until she came here. During that time, he was absent from home, first, at Mr. George Henry's party, where he staid late in the evening. Second, at Glesboro, where he went to buy some horse feed.

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Benj. N. Gwynn, examined,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY MAY 29 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and oil wells, and petroleum in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Practical local interest mechanical and agricultural results in inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be noted entirely suitable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the paper, or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the place of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent such district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m. and in the Township between the hours of four and six o'clock p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL. }

The Potomac Army.

From the time that Virginia threw herself into the rebellion and especially since she allowed the conspirators to fix their capital within her borders, it has been obvious that the contest, between the insurgents and the government, would have to be decided finally in that State. The proximity of the two hostile capitals and the necessary presence of vast armies, both for attack and defense, rendered this more and more evident as time and events rolled on.

This fact naturally rendered the country, which was anxious for peace, impatient of the delay of the final and decisive action. It consequently made the Potomac army an important agency, in the public estimation, and exposed it to the close observation of the public eye. The embarrassment unavoidable in its peculiar office, embracing the defense of Washington and advance on Richmond, exposed it to many criticisms and severe censures in the earlier period of the war. The later history of this army has not only been splendid, in itself, but has shown that the exceptions taken to its earlier movements were void of any just foundation—at least of any disparaging to the character of this noble army.

A large proportion of the martial hosts of Pennsylvanians which have rallied for the defense of the country, have been connected with the Army of the Potomac. Our patriotic men were among the first who rushed to the endangered capital, in April, 1861. Our State has been numerously and honorably represented in every department of this army, from the first day of the contest till the last. Its regiments have not been wanting in other armies, but they have been chiefly connected with this. The shattered condition of these regiments, as their term of service has successively expired, affords honorable though sad testimony to the bravery and endurance of our citizen soldiers.

Most of those remaining in the army will probably be soon restored to their homes. They will be welcomed on their return with the hearty cheers of their grateful and admiring fellow citizens. In the bosom of society, in the pursuits of peaceful industry, in their homes and neighborhoods, throughout the Commonwealth, they will find friends to welcome them, for what they have done and for what they are.

Overpowered but Not Subdued.

Some of the rebels who have returned from the Southern army and Southern territory are said to be fond of using the above expression, to indicate their idea of their present status, as well as that of their late Confederacy. It is about as foolish a thing as they could well say, or as their friends could say for them. And it is not a little provoking to hear these expressions of foolish boastfulness, coming, as they do, from people who have been spared by the power which they have so wantonly abused and which they were unable to withstand. It indicates very clearly that those who entertain the sentiment cherish the same malignant disposition toward our Government that they indulged in bloodshed and slaughter for the four years past.

But when this expression comes from tatterdemalions, who have their only shelter and subsistence from the government and people whom they have endeavored to destroy, the ridiculous vestige of the old boastful southernism appears in its rags and wretchedness, only fit to be laughed at with contempt.

The General Assembly.

This venerable body of clergymen and laymen has been in session, in our city, for ten days. It has transacted a large amount of important business connected with the interests of the Presbyterian Church of our common country. It seems to have considerable work still before it.

The deliberations of the Assembly have, so far as our observation has extended, been conducted with the greatest courtesy, order and wisdom. It is, in fact, remarkable that a body of men, embracing so large a number, and coming from all parts of the country, without previous acquaintance with each other, or knowledge of the specific business that was to engage their attention, should conduct its deliberations with so large a measure of calmness and unanimity. This is the more remarkable, in view of the excitement of the times and the close association, with that excitement, of some of the prominent subjects of consideration.

The pulpits of nearly all the churches, of different denominations, in the cities and vicinity, have been ably and acceptably occupied by members of the Assembly, for the past two Sabbaths, and, so far as we have heard, the discourses preached have been characterized by an excellent spirit and have been listened to by large and interested congregrations. The good done by these labors cannot fail to be extensive and lasting.

The New School and the South

The Assembly meeting at Brooklyn have recognized three Presbyteries in the State of Tennessee, and formed them into a Synod. The Assembly recommend to these and other Presbyteries, that may be formed, to recognize and receive no ministers who are knewn to be disloyal. On the reception of the Synod, thus composed of three Presbyteries, in the late Confederate domain, the occasion was deemed one sufficiently joyful and auspicious of future good to be acknowledged by the Assembly rising to their feet and standing during the consummation of the business.

This is a very fair beginning of the work of ecclesiastical reconstruction. Indeed, it is more than could reasonably have been anticipated, in so short a time after the close of the war. And it is more noticeable as the new School Presbyterians had no Synod in the seceded States before the war. This event encourages the hope that a more extensive reconstruction will soon be effected in the Old School Church, inasmuch as it will be only a resumption of old relations and a renewal of old fellowship.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday says the United States District Attorney has notified the proper authorities that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis, on the indictment found.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

This Convention assembled on Friday evening, at nine o'clock, after an excited session of four days. Two very much stronger political resolutions were adopted without dissent than those which were adopted at the session in this city last year amidst strenuous opposition.

The election of four clerical and four lay delegates to the National Triennial Convention, to meet in Philadelphia in October next, called forth some feelings. This partook more of a sectional struggle than of a party one. F. R. Brunot had been ceded to the West and finally on the fifth ballot, Josiah King, of this city, was also elected. A little more unanimity would also have carried the Rev. Spalding of Erie, as one of the clerical Delegates.

The great struggle, however, was on the creation of a new Diocese west of the Alleghenies mountains. This measure, which has been in agitation for ten years past, was finally carried by a vote of one hundred to forty-two of the clerical, and fifty-eight to eighteen of the lay delegation. An amendment was added, requiring a fund of $30,000 to be raised, to be invested—the interest of which should go to the support of the Bishop—before Bishop Potter shall approve the canon passed creating the new Diocese. No doubt is felt but that this amount can be raised, so that it may be considered the Diocese of Western Pennsylvania as an accomplished fact.

Nearly all the clerical and lay delegates from Western Pennsylvania voted for this measure. The representatives of St. Andrews and St. James parishes in this city were, perhaps, the only exceptions. The new diocese has about forty-six parishes and twenty-seven clergymen officiating within its bounds. Some months must elapse before it can be fully organized and a new Bishop elected.

Another diocese in the Valley of the Susquehanna, and probably still another in the northeastern section of the State, will probably be organized within the next four years.

Paying the National Debt by Subscriptions.

A movement which may turn out to be of great importance has just been initiated to the wealthy men of New York, at the suggestion, it is claimed, of the New York *Herald*. It is nothing less than the payment of our enormous national debt by individual subscriptions. Estimating the debt at three thousand millions of dollars, it is proposed to divide it into one hundred and fifty thousand shares of twenty thousand dollars each. Between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has subscribed half a million; JAMES GORDON BENNETT, forty thousand; HORACE GREELEY, forty thousand; GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, eighty thousand. There are enough rich men in the country to pay the whole debt without feeling it should his be done or course all of our cumbrous, and in many cases exceedingly onerous system of taxation would be abolished. If there is the disposition to carry this out as there is the ability, there certainly would be no opposition to it. The accomplishment of such a grand scheme would make a fine page in history.

"THE SULTANA DISASTER.—The court martial in the case of the the Sultana disaster, has made a return of their finding, which, divested of the narrative part, is in substance as follows: The larboard boiler leaked badly at Vicksburg, and was repaired there, but insufficiently. This, under an ordinary head of steam, would not have endangered the safety of the boat, but should have prevented her from carrying a high head of steam. She had on board one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six paroled prisoners, seventy cabin passengers, and eighty-five employees, in all nineteen hundred and seventy-one. They were all, for the most part, asleep. The boat was launch and well officered. The safety of the vessel was not partially endangered by the number of men on board; but as the Pontchartrain was lying unemployed at the same time at Vicksburg, the men should have been divided and, as there was no necessity for putting all the men on the Sultana at one time, the Quartermaster's Department is censurable for not dividing them. A lack of sufficient water in the boiler is given as the cause of the explosion.

AN ERA OF PLENTY.—It was a belief of the ancients, that famine and pestilence universally followed in the footsteps of war. The war from which this country is just emerging surpasses in magnitude and destructiveness of the wars that have preceded it since the beginning of the Christian era. Yet neither famine nor pestilence has been known. The country has never been more healthful, nor more plentifully supplied with all articles of food than during the last four years. The crops during the four years consecutively, have barely been surpassed, and the prospect of the coming crops all that could be desired. From the accounts that reach us from the wheat growing districts throughout the North we infer that the general crop will be unusually heavy, and reports concerning fruit are also generally speaking, highly favorable. Crops of all kinds, of course, have many dangers still to pass through before the time for gathering them, but so far as now appears there will be a bounteous harvest of all articles of husbandry and no fears of a scarcity of food need be entertained.

ANOTHER ACCOMPLICE OF BOOTH.—On the Sunday after the assassination, a man stopped at a hotel in New Haven, and in the night stole what change was in the money drawer and decamped, leaving his satchel, which, on being opened, was found to contain a lady's suit of clothes, with these words in Booth's handwriting pencilled thereon: "Meet me in Washington on the 9th. (Signed) J. W. Booth." Various other strange papers were found, which caused the police to get on the track of the stranger, who, however, mysteriously disappeared, and has not been seen since. There appears to be no doubt among those acquainted with the facts that the man was in some way connected with BOOTH in his terrible plot. The papers showed that the man had been a south Carolinian, and the name, Lord, is the same such this better to help BOOTH. These facts are now for the first time made public.

THE YOUNGER BOOTH.—The youngest brother of Wilkes Booth is Joseph Booth. He joined the rebel army in 1861, deserted, and was drafted into the Union army, from which he also deserted; and, obtaining funds from his mother in Baltimore, escaped to England. From England he went to Australia, and from thence he went to San Francisco, where he was employed as a messenger in an express office. He remained there a year, and left for the East on the steamer of April 13. The San Francisco papers charge him with complicity in the murder of the President, though nothing was found in his trunk to implicate him. It is stated that he appeared to think more highly of Wilkes Booth than of either of his other brothers.

AN EXPLANATION.—A high police official in Paris has explained to Minister Bigelow the action of the Government in supplying the occasion of fifteen hundred students who had set out to present an address to him on the assassination of President Lincoln. The explanation is as follows: "Your excellency can well understand that this Government cannot permit a demonstration in favor of Republicanism."

THE STORY OF JEFF. DAVIS' MANACLES.—The story that Jeff Davis had been manacled is not correct. He is confined in a casemate in Fortress Monroe, fitted up for the purpose, comprising two rooms. There is a guard in the room with him constantly; but he is not manacled or his movements within his dungeon in any way restricted.

A COLORED DELEGATE IN THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.—Rev. John B. Reeve, a colored minister, has been received as alternate delegate for Rev. Thomas Brainard, of Philadelphia, in the New School Presbyterian General Assembly. Dr. Brainard introducing him, says:

"He is, I believe, the first colored man ever elected to any General Assembly. As our grand National conflict has settled the question that color is no longer to be an apology for oppression, and as colored men have shed their blood freely for our flag and our country, it seems to be a proprietary in giving some merited token of respect and regard to their sensitiveness in the church. And it is eminently proper that our branch of the church should be enunciated the principles of human freedom, should be the first to rise above the prejudices of caste."

THE REBEL COLONEL HATCH GRUMBLING ABOUT LIBBY PRISON.—Colonel Hatch, one of the rebel commissioners of exchange of prisoners, is now in Libby Prison. Just after his imprisonment he sent for General Mulford, one of the commissioners of exchange, and asked:

"Do you think it is proper treatment for me?"

"What is the matter?" inquired Mulford.

"Don't you see," replied Hatch, with profane emphasis, "there is not a pane of glass in these windows?"

"Oh, is that all?" answered Mulford; "why, Hatch, I have been telling you for the last two years there was not a pane of glass in those windows."

SOME OF the rebels in Virginia are refusing to recognize returning Unionists, and the ladies of Mobile are felting the paroled rebels. Such demonstrations are to be expected for a time, but the progress of events will soon effect achange.

General Intelligence.

The information from St. Paul declares that the Indians are still hostile. One writer advocates blood hounds to hunt them down.

Some bachelors are entirely lost to the refinement of sentiment, for the following toast was given by one of them at a public dinner: The ladies, sweet branch in the garden of life.

A lady in Washington while witnessing the review, drew from her pocket a ten and a one dollar note to pay for a paper, and while in the act of doing so, a man, wearing the uniform of an army officer, snatched them from her hand made off through the crowd with his ill-gotten gains.

A large quantity of lumber has passed down the Susquehanna river within a few days. On last Thursday several rafts broke from their fastenings, at Marietta, and passed over the Columbia dam, where they were seriously injured, and the men narrowly escaped drowning.

There is a swindling schoolmaster in Lorain county, Ohio, named Edwin T. Sherwood. He was until recently of Perrysburg, five miles from Toledo, last Autumn, to teach school. Soon found to establish a "high school," by means of dinged letters, coupled with his own oily persuasions, he made the school directors believe that the State had set apart a fund of $90,000 for high schools, and that their township would receive three thousand of it as soon as they should establish a high school. The immediate result was an increase of his salary from $25 to $75 per month, upon to-wit, which he commenced operations. He obtained property to the amount of $5 from some of the directors, for which he gave his notes. Pretty soon the truth in the matter began to be surmised, and caused the directors who held his notes, to believe that both notes should be sent to the penitentiary, and the only way to save them was to destroy the notes which was done. He then said he had the votes but week he was on a charge of having obtained money under false pretenses. The testimony substained the charge, and in default of bail he was committed to the Lorain County Jail. That schoolmaster is not abroad as much as he was.

It is said that a mad stone in the possession of Sister Elizabeth, formerly of the Catholic school in Lafayette, now of Valparaiso, cured more than fifty persons who had been bitten by mad dogs. The stone acts as a leech, and applied to the wound, absorbs all the poison.

The heavy rains of last week in the Cumberland Valley, caused the water in the Conodoguinet to rise to a perfect torrent. Fences, tenements, trees, dams, and lumber were swept away, while many acres of grain were entirely destroyed. The paper mills at Mill Grove were also much damaged. This is the heaviest and most destructive flood that has occurred in this stream for more than twenty years.

All who have reached the age of eighteen years are required in Savannah to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before being allowed to make use of the mails.

They have commenced closing stores in Boston at two o'clock Saturday afternoon.

At Canaan, New York, during the late thunder storm, the telegraph lines were a good deal injured. Five poles were splintered into fire wood, and the insulators hurled rods into the swamp; while several others twisted and destroyed in a most unusual way, some pieces being twisted out of all shape, some charred to a coal and some entirely consumed.

The Connecticut Legislature propose to vote themselves, their successors and assigns, free tickets over all the railroads in the State, to be good for one year.

On Thursday of last week, at Corada Station, in the Little Miami railroad, during a storm which prevailed there, one stroke of lightning killed one man, wounded another, and then killed two yoke of oxen and three cows.

A banner borne in the great procession at Wilmington, North Carolina, had this appropriate inscription: "George Washington, the father of his country; Jeff. Davis, the disgrace of his country; Abraham Lincoln, the redeemer of his country."

Many northern farmers, tempted by the inducements of the Government, have purchased lands in the neighborhood of Old Point.

The verdict on the late locomotive explosion on the Chicago and St. Louis road is to the effect that it was occasioned "by an excessive amount of steam contained therein." Lumbered.

A steam boiler in the drug and apiece mills of Mr. Brazil, in Cincinnati, exploded with a terrific report. The concussion was so great as to hurl the roof into the air, one man only received a fatal injury. The employees had just yet come to their work. It is supposed that a lack of water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion.

Real estate at Richmond is very high—higher even than is New York, and in some cases three times what it was before the war, or since the Yankee occupation.

Eleven weeks ago a laborer working with a pick, in company with others, in Cincinnati, received what he supposed, an accidental blow from the slipping of a pick in the hands of a fellow workman. His wound was dressed and in a short time healed, but still he was unable to bear his weight on the limb, and there being no evidence of suppuration the surgeon entered into a careful probing of the wound, and found a fragment of the pick, which on being extracted, proved to be a nine inch.

In the coal mines of this State produced in 1864 7,000,000 tons, and of iron from its mines yielded 700,000 tons.

A good deal of commotion is being created in the West by reduction of freight rates by a certain agent who lately transferred his services to a new route. He has flown it on freights from St. Louis to New York, to the line of the Pacific.

The Dayton *Journal* says that the tobacco growers of Montgomery county, Ind., are discouraged by the condition of the tobacco market, nearly all of them having failed to dispose of last year's crop, and permitting their plant beds to run out, and are making preparations to plant their fields in corn.

The wheat crop in the Genesee valley, in the State of New York, promises very fine. The papers say it has not looked so well for years. The deep snow protected it from the cold of winter, and the weather of March and April was favorable to vegetation. The grass is also forward, and stock has been turned out to pasture a month earlier than usual. The spring crops have generally been put in the ground.

Three days ago two cargoes of sugar were landed at St. Louis direct from Cuba. The duty, first-class, is three cents per pound. This foreshadows a resumption of the river commerce to which St. Louis was indebted for her former prosperity.

The colored people of Tennessee have started a weekly paper at Nashville, called the *Colored Tennessean*, edited by W. H. Wells.

The New England papers say that the prospects of the coming hay crop are unprecedented. None of the grass was winter-killed, and the mild, damp weather of the past month has brought it forward.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Club has unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears: First six the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon and Seckel; second six the Dearborn (vulgo Orange,) Merriam, Doyenne Rossock, Vicar of Wakefield, Paradise Automne and Fulton.

Butter is being sent from Vermont by the ton. It is said it will be down to 25 cents a pound.

Butter is coming down. A Boston dealer who recently purchased fifty tubs now offers $900 to save it taken off his hands at cost. The great grass crop causes this decline, for which all manufacturers will rejoice.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* learns that the colored men of the city propose to elect one of their own number for the next mayor.

The title to the celebrated Congress Springs, at Saratoga, has been finally adjusted, the representatives of the Clark and White estates having accepted an offer of $200,000 for their entire interest in the spring.

The original ordinance of secession of the State of Virginia, recently came into the hands of a German citizen of Philadelphia. It was entrusted to a German painter, then a resident of Richmond, to be lithographed, and remained in his hands until Gen. Grant captured the city. The Richmond printer then came North, and gave the paper to his Philadelphia friend. His ordinance is written in a plain, neat hand, on parchment paper, and is signed by about eighty of the principal rebels of the State.

A ROPE FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—The Worcester *Spy* mentions that "a hangman's rope, made two years ago of South Carolina hemp, to hang Jeff Davis with, was forwarded from this city to Washington on Monday. It was made by Mrs. Parmenter, a daughter of Captain Peter Slater, who it will be remembered by our old residents as the builder of the first rope walk out of Boston ever established in Massachusetts. The maker of the rope wishes to have it speedily used." Let us own that we should have greatly preferred seeing this present offered to the Government by one of the male sex.

GETTING READY.—A letter written by the late Senator (mudsill) Hammond of South Carolina, written in 1859, has recently been discovered which shows that secession was deliberately calculated more than five years ago. In speaking of the unparalleled prosperity of the line of steamers, Mr. Hammond says that "they should be war as well as commercial steamers, and form a nucleus for a Southern navy." But he thinks it best not to agitate the matter warmly "out of Charleston just yet." Hammond lived to see his plans developed by the rebellion, but not to see them crushed by the Government.

Mason & Co.'s great chair factory, five stories high, covering three lots on Avenue C, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday. The walls fell on the adjoining tenement houses, demolishing the upper stories. The loss is estimated at $67,000. Two men were killed.

Personal.

Major Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, has been paroled for ten days in order to enable him to leave the country.

The important suit for some time pending in Hartford, Connecticut, between the estate of the late Samuel Colt and Judge Colt, his brother, has just been decided in favor of the latter, who will receive three hundred thousand dollars. The decision is final.

Captain C. D. Coleman, late Provost Marshal for the First Congressional District of Missouri, is on trial, charged with procuring substitutes for persons drafted and liable to draft, making false entries on the pay-rolls and false vouchers for the purpose of allowing payment for fraudulent claims, and finally, for the embezzlement of $30,000, with which he had been entrusted, for the payment of men under his command.

Somebody, who saw Mrs. Jeff. Davis, after her capture, says she sports two splendid diamond rings on one finger.

Secretary Welles, Postmaster General Dennison and other gentlemen have sailed on the flagship de Caba, to visit our squadrons along the coast.

Gen. Sheridan was in Cincinnati, on Friday. A large crowd of solid and other men gave him an enthusiastic reception in the Merchant's Exchange. When introduced to the assemblage as one of General Grant's peace commissioners, he simply thanked them for their kind regards. And when the stream of five hundred men began passing by, each one shaking hands with him, he asked to get out of there as soon as possible. His modesty is commendable and his impatience excusable.

The health of General Winfield Scott is so improved as to enable him to ride and walk in moderation. The old hero visited the Surrogate's office, in New York, on Wednesday last with reference to the estate of his late wife who died some time ago in Italy. Happening that a testamentary paper had been executed by the deceased lady, which is still at Rome, the Surrogate informed the General that it must be sent there in order to obtain probate here, or in Baltimore, where the persons reside.

The inevitable Mosby has started for Mexico, as a fitting field for so able a guerrilla leader, and a good place for so implacable a malcontent.

A proposition made in New York by the Century Club, that Hon. George Bancroft should be invited to represent America at the forthcoming Dante festival, in Florence, by a contribution in verse or prose, has been quietly anticipated by the most distinguished of our poets, Mr. Longfellow, who has for many years had the ambition of giving a perfected translation of the *Divina Commedia*, which he has at last completed, has caused a single copy of the work to be copied in the most excellently legible hand and forwarded to Florence.

George Peabody, the distinguished American banker, is about to return to his native country to spend the evening of his days. He is a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and for a good many years before he became established in London was a leading merchant in Baltimore.

On Sunday, 21st inst., John F. Keys, one of the oldest merchants of Cincinnati, departed this life. He was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 22d day of April, 1786, and was, consequently, in the eightieth year of his age at the time of his decease. He had been a resident of Cincinnati for more than fifty years, having the greater part of which period he has been actively engaged in business. He was well known and thoroughly identified with all the interests of the city—which he has seen grow from an insignificant village to a great and wealthy metropolis.

General Sherman is offered the choice of Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville or St. Louis, in which to establish his future headquarters.

Isaac Henderson, late Navy Agent of New York, and one of the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, has been acquitted of the charges of fraud brought against him by Gen. Wadsworth, receiving their seals, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following is a list of the new loyal officers of the State Government of "Old Virginia:" Governor, Francis H. Pelrpoint; Lieutenant Governor, L. C. P. Cooper; of Portsmouth; Attorney General, Wm. Willey, of Williamsburg; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham; Auditor, James W. Webb, of Norfolk.

The National Fast Day.

The following address has been issued by the Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church relative to the observance of the day:

To the Clergy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States has appointed Thursday, the first day of June next, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, "in order that the terrible calamity of crime, fallen on the Executive Office, and through him on the nation, may be averted, so far as the same is in the power of man." I hereby set forth the following order of services to be used in the churches and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese on that solemn occasion.

ALONZO POTTER, WILLIAM STEVENS,
Assistant Bishop, in charge of Diocese.
May 18, 1865.

Morning prayer as usual, except as hereinafter set forth.

Instead of the *Venite* use the Ash-Wednesday Psalm 51st.

Instead of the Psalter for the day, take the Third Selection of Psalms.

For the 1st Lesson, Isaiah, lvii chapter.

For the 2d Lesson, Luke, xi, chapter, beginning at the 29th verse.

Use the whole Litany.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving the prayers appointed to be said in this place on Ash-Wednesday, together with the following:

FOR THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

O, most mighty God and merciful Father, who hast in Thy hand the hearts of men, we beseech Thee, in Thy great mercy, upon all those Thy servants who are entrusted with any office and authority for the Government and protection of this country, that they may have a deep sense of their dependence upon Thy wisdom, power and grace. In all their acts may they seek after Thy honor and glory, and their considerations and efforts with Thee direct and shape. Him turn it into the gathering in of the wicked, and the destruction of the wicked doers. Put into their hearts the abhorrence of Thy heavenly commandments, and the love of Thy holy Gospel, that they may, through Thy blessing, may the bounds of this nation be speedily healed, and the land made to rejoice in the light of salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

PRAYER FOR UNITY.

O God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace, give us grace seriously to lay to heart the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatever else may hinder us from godly union and concord; that, as there is but one God and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all; so we may henceforth be all of one heart and one soul, united in the holy bond of truth, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Eternal and Most Merciful Father, who alone makest men to be of one mind in one house, and stillest the outrage of a violent and unruly people: we bless Thy Holy Name that it hath pleased Thee graciously to put an end to tumults which have been raised up amongst us; most humbly beseeching Thee so to grant to all of us grace that we may obey Thee wholly and entirely walk in thy holy commandments, and, leading a quiet and peaceful life in all godliness and honesty, may continually offer unto Thee our sacrifices of praise and thanksgiving for these Thy mercies towards us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Ash-Wednesday shall be used in the Ante-Communion Service.

An Important Question before the Supreme Court.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known to our readers, that a very important case has been pending for some months in the Supreme Court in this State which involves very important legal questions. In August last, a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county, which prayed that Court to declare the law authorizing loans for bounties to volunteers unconstitutional, and for an injunction against the Town Council of Blairsville to restrain the issue of bonds to those who had put their money to aid enlistments. This beautiful specimen of disloyal litigation received its quietus in Indiana county, by a decree dismissing the bill. An appeal was of course taken to the Supreme Court, and the question argued before three of the Judges some months since. Judge Read was at that time holding the Nisi Prius, and the three Judges who heard the argument being divided in opinion, a re-argument was ordered. It was then for the first time that the public heard of the case. Several prominent citizens of Philadelphia deemed it proper that the city which has ten millions of dollars at stake in the question, should be heard. At their request the solicitor applied to the Supreme Court for leave to be heard, which was granted.

The re-argument was commenced before the full bench of the Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg last Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday. The anti-county complainants were represented not only by their original counsel, Messrs. Weir & Stewart, but by two ex-chief justices of the Court, the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

I was contended by these gentlemen, that the law authorizing counties to borrow money to aid enlistments, was void.

1st. Because it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Because it was in violation of the amendments of 1857, prohibiting subscriptions to railroad companies, or the loan of money to any corporation, association or "party."

3d. Because the law was maintained by Mr. Howard, of Pittsburgh, and by Ex-Carron Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

The argument on both sides of the question displayed great industry and learning. The Court reserved its decision. The amount involved is enormous, exceeding thirty millions of dollars.

The great musical festival which has been in progress in Boston during the past week has proved a complete success. The festival closed on Sunday night. The proceeds will show a handsome net income, one-half of which goes to the Christian and Sanitary Commission.

Andrew Johnson's Determination.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, in the *Independent* this week, has a second article giving his personal recollections and impressions of Mr. Lincoln, in which he relates several of the late Presidents anecdotes. Among the rest is the following:

Shortly afterward, he told us this story of "Andy Johnson" as he was familiarly in the habit of calling him. It was a few weeks prior to the Baltimore convention, before it was known that Governor Johnson would be the nominee for the Vice Presidency. said he, "I had a visit last night from Colonel Moody 'the fighting Methodist parson' as he is called in Tennessee. He is on his way to the Philadelphia conference, and, being in Washington over night, came to see me. He told me," he continued, "this story of Andy Johnson and General Buell, which interested me intensely. Col. Moody was in Nashville the day it was reported that Buell had decided to evacuate the city. The rebels, strongly reinforced, were said to be within two days' march of the capital. Of course the city was greatly excited. Said Moody, 'I went in search of Johnson at the edge of the evening and found him at his office, engaged with two gentlemen, who were walking the floor with him, one on each side. As I entered they retired, leaving me alone with Johnson, who came up to me manifesting intense feeling and said, "Moody, we are sold out! Buell is a traitor! He is going to evacuate the city, and in forty-eight hours we shall be in the hands of the rebels!" Then I commenced pacing the floor again, twisting my hands, and wringing, like a maggot, and utterly insensible to his friend's entreaties to become calm. Suddenly he turned and said, "Moody, can you pray?" "That is my business, sir, as a minister of the Gospel," returned the Colonel. "Well, Moody, I wish you would pray," said Johnson; and instantly both went down upon their knees at opposite sides of the room. As the prayer became fervent, Johnson began to respond in true Methodist style. Presently he crawled over on his hands and knees to Moody's side, and put his arm over him, manifesting the deepest emotion. Closing the prayer with a hearty "amen" from each, they arose. Johnson took a long breath, and said, with emphasis, "Moody, I feel better." Shortly afterward he said, "Will you stand by me?" "Certainly, I will," was the answer. "Well Moody, I can depend upon you; you are one in a hundred thousand!" He then commenced pacing the floor again. Suddenly he wheeled, the current of his thoughts having changed, and said, "Oh! Moody, I don't want you to think I have become a religious man because I asked you to pray. I am sorry to say it, but I am not, and never pretended to be, religious. No one knows this better than you; but Moody, there is one thing about it—I do believe in Almighty God! And I believe also in the Bible, and I will be *damned* if Nashville shall be surrendered!"

And Nashville was not surrendered!

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Concentrated Pineapple Cider.
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A Preventative of Sickness.
A Preventative of Sickness.

To prevent sickness use as follows: add one teaspoonful of Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after you rise in the morning, a dittoe one before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give a clear and healthy eye. If you fails to relieve No Vomiting, nauseousness, disturbed sleep, &c., &c.

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A SMALL GOLD WATCH,
Which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
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MAHONING VALLEY OIL PROPERTY.
Four town Lots, situate in Lowellville Mahoning county, Ohio. On the above property are two Wells nearly three hundred feet deep. The sand pump flows at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, and a half barrel per day. Nearly two hundred barrels have been shipped from the Wells already done. The oil is a superior quality, and sells at twelve dollars per barrel. The canal passes within one hundred feet of the Wells, affording easy shipping. Persons wishing to see the property will please call on ALEXANDER MILLER, Lowellville, Ohio, or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.
For terms, etc., inquire at West Manchester Post Office.
my29-3t J. S. MILLER.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.
An election for one President and six Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Irwin & Negley, corner Grant and Fifth sts., on the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and three P. M.
my19 1st G. W. HAILMAN

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We have just received a large assortment of
MEN AND BOY'S FINE SUMMER SHOES,
Glove Kid Cong Gaiters and Balmorals,
French Calf " "
" " Buckle "
" " Low Shoes:
" " Oxford Ties;
" " Sewed and Pegged Boots;
And all other styles, in stock and to be made to special order, and warranted as the best custom work.
GEORGE ALBREE, SON & CO.,
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WRITING DESKS.
A great variety of sizes and styles, of superior finish. For sale by
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A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, suitable for an office. Apply at A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery, my27 No. 71 Fifth street.

WALL PAPER—
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.
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E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER.
No. 114 Fourth ave.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
my16 No. 85 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
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SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan.
The Popular Loan of the People
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THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh,
in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore,
I, FREEM

The Daily Commercial

IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of Third Quarterly Meeting

Adjourned to Meet in Cleveland, O.

At the opening of Thursday's session of the Iron and Steel Association, in Chicago, President Ward announced that on the day previous steel rails had been rolled at the Chicago mills with perfect flanges and without flaws. A specimen would be submitted to the members of the Association, proving that steel rails could be rolled in common mills, and the work done well.

CONDITION OF FURNACES IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr C. Grant reported that in southeastern Ohio there were four rolling mills, the capacity of which were 16,000 tons per annum. All were idle now. Forty blast furnaces which can produce 60,000 tons of pig metal will produce this year about 30,000 tons.

Mr. Wm. B. Berger reported that the Shenango Iron Works in Pennsylvania would resume operations as soon as the present small stock of raw material is consumed. The blast furnace "blows out" in about two weeks. The Lawrence Iron Works are not manufacturing much, owing to stagnation in the iron trade.

R. W. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, reports that Chess, Smith & Co. have a capacity of twenty tons per day. They produce at present ten tons per day of nail plate.

Mr. Hammond, the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., has four blast furnaces and two coal. The mills are running on reduced production, principally rolling old rails.

Rhode's Iron and Coal Company, Hollidaysburg, Pa., two blast furnaces—one in blast and one out.

Cambaugh Furnace, Cambria county, Pa., is new. Went into blast last fall. It ran three months, lost money, and is now out of blast.

Bennington Furnace, Cambria county, Pa., has been out for want of a demand for pig metal.

The morgan Furnace, Lewistown, Pa. This furnace lost money last year, and is now out of blast.

The production of Bloom's Iron in the counties bordering on Lake Champlain, N. Y., at the present time, is believed to be about one-third that of last year. Many forges are still, and others making only half their capacity.

The Parkhurst rolling mill is reported by Mr. Brown as making about 78 tons per day. Employs unemployed about 30 tons per day.

Mr. R. E. Brough reports that in the Allegheny River District, in Pennsylvania, there are about twenty blast furnaces which when in full blast, produce about 100,000 per annum. Only eight of them are now in operation.

In the State of Missouri there are nine blast furnaces, making, when they are in full blast, 20,000 tons of which only three are now running.

Pittsburgh has twenty-five rolling mills, with a capacity for producing from 800 to 1000 tons of finished iron and nails each day. These mills employ an averaging more than a quarter of that amount.

There are five blast furnaces in Pittsburgh, each having a capacity to produce twenty-five tons of pig iron per day. Two are now out of blast.

Mr. A. B. Stone reports that in Cleveland and vicinity there are two blast furnaces, two rail mills, four bar mills, one boiler plate mill, and two forges. The blast furnaces are running at a loss and are going out of blast. The rail mills are rolling old rails. The bar, plate mill and forges are running only at about one-fourth of the time, and will be compelled to stop or run at a loss.

Last season the different Lake Superior Iron Companies, whose principal offices are located in Cleveland, brought down about two hundred and fifty thousand tons of ore, all of which was contracted for before the first of June. This year there has not been over fifty thousand tons contracted for.

Captain E. B. Ward reports that there are four blast furnaces at and near Detroit. Three are out of blast, and only one in operation. The bar mill at Wyandotte is making about twenty-five per cent. of its capacity. The watermill is making about half of its capacity. The rolling of rails is progressing as usual.

Cincinnati has one blast furnace, now out of operation. There are five merchant rolling mills, running from one to two days in the week; two revolving rail mills, but only one running; three forge hammers, none running. A general depression exists in all branches of iron manufacture.

The Association was addressed by Mr. Sinclair, who, upon invitation, spoke upon the relation between the manufacturers of iron in this country and the operatives and manufacturers in Europe. He spoke of the high rate of wages here, and the consequent encouragement of operatives from abroad, and urged that while he did not desire that they should do injustice to the native operatives, he thought they would welcome the men who came to this land from the other side of the Atlantic.

The subject was discussed at some length, some advocating and others deprecating the practice of employing foreigners. Several spoke of the fiery words used in carrying on the republican plan of opening the doors to all who sought a refuge on our shores. Mr. Kennedy contended that at the high prices lately paid, the laborer was growing rich, while Mr. Brown insisted that the converse of the proposition was true, and that the advance in labor was not the principal cause of the increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, but far greater than the increased figures paid in wages to operatives. The laboring classes, he said, had been the worst paid of any class in the country during the high prices of the last three years.

PLACE OF HOLDING THE NEXT MEETING.

Isaac Jones, of Pittsburgh, moved that Albany be selected as the place of holding the next quarterly meeting of the association. The vote being taken, it resulted in the casting of 18 votes for Albany and 18 votes for Cleveland.

At this point some specimens of steel rails made at the Chicago Union Rolling Mills by the pneumatic process were shown. Ingots from the raw pig iron in twenty minutes, were brought into the hall for the inspection of the members. It is claimed that they will wear ten times as long as the iron rail. The chairman predicted that within ten years hundreds of the rolling mills of the country will be rolling steel rails. The specimens attracted much attention and commendation.

The question of place for the next meeting was again considered, and there being a tie in the vote upon Cleveland and Albany, the matter was finally decided by the President giving his casting vote in favor of Cleveland.

Mr. C. C. May, of Milwaukee, offered the following resolution for consideration by the convention:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Association are hereby authorized to investigate and report at the next quarterly meeting the expediency of offering such inducements or suggestions to inventors and machinists as shall furnish a practical machine for mining coal or iron ore.

The resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Cleveland on Wednesday, the 23d of August next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Hagnews' Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of trial, and is con tantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest in use. Its price is only 75 Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no mixing is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that rusty lead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a lustrous black. It will no stain, cake or stain the skin in the least. Invest 75 cents and you will be delighted, sold by all druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.
THOMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents. myl9

☞ THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JACOB E. SLAGLE can rest assured that he will be a candidate for District Attorney subject to the nomination of the Convention of June 6th 1865. myl5-6tc

☞ LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 35th Pa. Vols., from Lower St. Clair Township, will be a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. my17-6tc

☞ FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—ROBERTS. G. HILDS, Pittsburgh, subject to nomination of Union County Convention my 7-tc

☞ FOR TREASURER, Col. J. B. KLODGO Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention my17-tc

☞ FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union county Convention, of June 6th. myl5-tc —HALER TOWNSHIP

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. apl5-tc

☞ DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 1st. my15 dawjel

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th. my2 1m6d4w

UNION MOWERS,

PLOWS,

SILKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES,

Hay Elevators, &c., &c.

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JOHN KALL & CO.,

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my17-d6w1m

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AMUSEMENTS.

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FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for three nights of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. KEAN, formerly Miss ELLEN TREE, who will appear as
Cardinal Wolsey and Queen Katherine,
and
Mr. and Mrs. Oakley.

Assisted by Mr. J. F. CATHCART, Mr. GEORGE BENNETT and Miss CHAPMAN, of the Drury Lane and Princess' theatre, London.

THIS, MONDAY, EVENING, will be performed Shakspeare's three act tragedy of
HENRY THE VIII.

To conclude with the three act comedy of the
JEALOUS WIFE.

Admission—Secured seats $1.00; Dress Circle $1.00; Family Circle 50 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive right of the same. 9Sdly

NOTICE.

The firm of HOWARD, COTTRELL & CO., was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Samuel H. Cottrell. The business of the late firm will be settled by Wm. N. Howard, who is authorized to sign the firm name for that purpose.

HOWARD, COTTRELL & CO.,

Pittsburgh, April 23rd, 1865. ap24

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having purchased the mill, machinery, &c., owned by Howard, Cottrell & Co., the undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of CHILDS & SEMPLE for the transaction of a general WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

HARVEY CHILDS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE

Pittsburgh, April 27th, 1865. my 6-2w

NOTICE.—The undersigned, George F. Young, late member of the firm of Howard, Cottrell & Co., owning one-fifth part of the capital stock vested in said firm, and one-fifth part of the assets and property, real and personal, vested in or in any manner belonging to said firm, I do by these said firm has been dissolved. I further deny that any sufficient authority whatever has been given to Wm. N. Howard to settle the business of said firm, or assign the firm name for that purpose. I further deny that Harvey Childs & William Semple have purchased the mill, machinery, &c., owned by said firm. I further declare that Howard, Cottrell & Co. have assigned said mill, machinery and nothing one undivided fifth part of said mill and machinery and other property vested in said Howard, Cottrell & Co., have having sold or disposed to any person my interest in the capital, assets or property of said firm or any part thereof.

GEO. F. DIRM.
my18 2w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19, 1865.

The following named articles of condemned property will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Warehouse of the Government, corner of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail road Freight Depot, in Pittsburgh, Penn'a., on TUESDAY May 30th, 1865.

93	Forage Caps.	3	Guidons.
87½	Platform Scales, Private Valises.	7	Drums, complete.
4	Sashes.	15	Wall Tents.
3	Jackets.	205	Common Tents.
83	pairs Trousers.	847	Shelter Tents.
39	Flannel Shirts.	22	Hospital Tents.
12	Pairs Drawers.	82	Hospital Tent Flies.
28	pairs Socks.	3	Scovels.
1	Great Coat, Infantry	1	Pick.
288	Water Proof Pouches.	1	Hoe.
21	Water Proof Blankets.	286	Pounds Stove Pipe.
2	Great Coats.	9	Wagon Covers.
2	Zouave Jackets.	3	Chairs.
2	Zouave Cloaks.	6	Wheelbarrows.
2	Zouave Trousers.	1	Portable Forge.
1	Bed Sack Single.	1	Bellows.
54	Shades.	1	Anvil.
563	Kaisacks.	5	Sets Forges.
369	Haversacks.	4	Sets Vises.
4527	Canteens.	2	Pick axes.
73	Axes.	2	Axes.
459	Camp Kettles.	2	Hatchets.
95	Mess Pans.	60	Spades.
18	Hatchets.	2	Grain Shovels.
1	Garrison Flag.	398	Shovels.
1	Garrison Flag, Hill-Yards.	125	Pounds Scrap Iron.
		1	Iron Safe.
		440	Grain Sacks.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—cash, in United States currency.

The property to be removed within two days from day of sale.

O. CROSS,
Lt. Col. & Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A.
my19-dtmy30

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all companies incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and organized at any time prior to the first monday of November, 1864, that have failed to make a report to the Auditor General under the act approved April 21, 1858, and the act approved April 30, 1864, that they are required to report to the Auditor General on or before the 20th day of November, next.

In case a dividend has been declared the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital, and in the date, amount, and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the 1st Monday of November, 1864, in case the company is over ten years in which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year or year ending as aforesaid, then and in that case the cash value of the stock as it existed between the first Monday of November, must be made by the President or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, per oath. When an appeal is made to me here or it should also state what time the company was organized.

In addition to the above report made the first of April 21, 1858, companies not paying a tax on coinage are required to make a separate report to the Auditor of the Treasurer of the amount of net earnings or income received during the period from April 30 to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act approved April 30, 1864.

All delinquent companies incorporated by or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania will be afforded a reasonable time in which to make the several reports required by law, and above enumerated; but for continued neglect or refusal will in justice to the corporations under the second section of the act of April 29, 1864, which is in the following words:

"Provided, further, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth as required by the act of April 21, A. D. 1858, entitled "An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by the incorporated companies," may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, and the law to the contrary notwithstanding, and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and pay the amount of the tax as required by the various laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto shall have all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor.

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1865.—my19 1m

NOTICE!

The Public are hereby notified that so much of the

Channel of the Allegheny River,

As runs between the second and fourth piers from the Pittsburgh end of the Railroad bridge, now being rebuilt by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, over that river, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be

NECESSARILY OBSTRUCTED

During the time of putting up the new superstructure of the Bridge, probably for about three months from the eighteenth of May, A. D. 1865.

H. A. GARDNER,
Chief Engineer.
my16-2w

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oct17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA

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D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
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JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have just opened a full line of

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers,

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also, a full stock

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS, AT

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REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
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REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
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These goods are offer at real bargains.

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2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

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Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Produce, and all Farm Products.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

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Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

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CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Bundler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolles patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Wind w Heads, Gas and Water Pipe, either bolt or flange. Rolls turned and all gitting done to order. A large assortment of Roll Iron Pattern purchased from the "Pioneer" Pit Foundry. fa21-1y

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Pig Iron and Blooms.

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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails Philadelphia 45 pounds to the yard.

PIG LEAD.—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive, supply a weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.

For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

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my20-3tmd T. M. GORDON

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 28th Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 5th, 1865, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., to wit:

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Elder and Indiana Township.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. my24

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,

INGRAIN CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

33 Fifth street.
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SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order.

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; itself instrument being so simple that any one may readily understand it. The thorough reliability of this instrument will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. my9

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or lost functions.

Those broken down by disease will find the Biokrene a household god that such a gift will render them positively feeling and strength and enable them to live over again. Those who are debilitated, nervous, exhausted, enfeebled or strengthless, and in reality so invalids are to be found in every city, village and hamlet, are directed to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune or ordinary sickness, no matter what the cause of the difficulty may be, humiliating as the confession may be, the use of this preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Depression, Aversion to Society, Subtle Weakness of the Organs of Generation, mental Derangement, Insanity, Blood Disease. It makes a most delightful beverage, and will relieve in five minutes the most excruciating nervous system. A dull head in any way prostrated will receive immediate relief. Ladies who are troubled with a sallow complexion, or who are in need of a cosmetic will find in Biokrene a most excellent article. Unrivaled as a cosmetic.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The febrile, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It is entirely different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanency.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in it for a few days will receive the attention of the most health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

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STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

ONLY $1 50. SIZE 19 BY 24.

Also Gen. Grant & Gen. W. T. Sherman

Testimony of Competent Judges, from Letters to the Publishers.

[From the President's Private secretary.]

The superiority of this have been much admired. They will be much envy pitted for, on account of the delicate tity of the likeness, but for their spirit and grace, and exquisite finish.

[From President Johnson to Sabin.]

I have received the photographs you sent me, and am pleased with the likeness. I consider it a very fine production.

[From Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secty. of State.]

I receive portrait of the President, by Jacob Eichholtz, the artist, from the hand of Mr. Fry. I have myself no personal acquaintance with the President, but this portrait will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

[From E. Lenze, the celebrated Historical Painter.]

The portrait of our great and good Father, the President, is the best likeness I have ever seen of him.

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PITTOCK'S,

my25 Opposite Post

The Daily Commercial

SEVENTY-SEVENTH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Resolutions Relative to the Rebellion

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED THEREON

INTERESTING DEBATE THEREON.

Report on the Subject of Manses.

Names of Standing Committees.

Ninth Day.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, May 27, 9 A. M.

The Moderator, Rev. Dr. John C. Lowrie, called the Assembly to order to engage in devotional exercises on half an hour.

Hymn 490 was sung:

"How glorious is the sacred place,
Where we adoring stand;
Since the joy of all the earth,
The beauty of the land.

Trust in the Lord, forever trust,
And vanish all your fears;
Strength in the Lord Jehovah dwells,
Eternal as his years."

The following request was read:

A HUMBLE REQUEST.

"In view of the distressed, divided and greatly embarrassed condition of the Presbyterian Churches in Missouri, this General Assembly is respectfully and earnestly requested to set apart for devotional exercises on to-morrow morning in hearty prayer and supplication to Almighty God for the outpouring of his Spirit upon the Churches in that long distracted region of the country; that they may be revived, purified and united, and be made to grow strong in right doctrine, and beautiful in true holiness and faith."

The request was complied with, and the Moderator invited Rev. A. Steed of the Presbytery of Palmyra, in the Synod of Missouri, to lead in prayer.

Mr. Steed accordingly directed the thoughts of the Assembly in his prayer to the distracted portions of the land, and the chaven there planted. May all dissensions be healed, all divisions removed, and may the church be cleansed from all the sin and iniquity that has defiled her garments and polluted her walls. May those who have been called to pass through the fiery furnace of affliction be comforted and restored. Hasten when Christ shall rule overall as the Prince of Peace.

The Moderator read Psalm XLVI:

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," &c.

Hon. C. A. Reed offered prayer. He expressed a confident trust in God as powerful, merciful and gracious. We call upon thee, oh God, in the name of Jesus Christ, to pardon our iniquities. Be now in our midst to direct all we do or say, especially bless the church of God in the United States that has long suffered alienations and divisions to arise there. Heal this dissension and bring them together as one man, till they love one another as Christ has commanded brethren to love one another. Bless our land, and may the peace we enjoy be founded on righteousness, and tempered with mercy.

Hymn 498 was next given out.

"Yet," saith the Lord, "should nature change,
And mothers monsters prove,
Zion will dwell upon the heart
Of everlasting love.

"Deep on the palms of both my hands
I have engraved her name;
My hand shall raise her ruined walls,
And build her lasting frame."

The minutes of yesterday were read by the Permanent Clerk, Rev. Dr. Schenck, and approved.

Rev. F. Senour presented again the resolutions on the late rebellion formerly published in the COMMERCIAL, and Rev. A. B. Cross offered this substitute:

"This Assembly, being met at the close of one of the most fierce and terrible civil wars upon record has come to its close, feel called upon to unite in rendering thanks to the Almighty God for that divine providence and favor which has been shown to us as a nation, in collecting and training our armies; preparing and building our navy; perfecting and building our finances; giving such stability and confidence to our Government as to relieve our people from apprehension of calamity from our national debt; giving such confidence abroad to our integrity as to make investment in its funds desirable and sought after by capitalists, and bringing us out of the war not weakened, but our honor stained with unnecessary severity or cruel treatment towards those who have been engaged in seeking its overthrow.

"We would also especially render thanks for the raising up and bringing into office, at such a time, a Chief Magistrate of the calmness, kindness, integrity, fidelity, energy and patriotism, which lifted him above all parties and men, and as a father of his people, has looked upon it as one in all its interests, and to lead with that ability and wisdom with which God had singularly endowed him, to preserve and establish it whole and entire.

"Lamenting as we do his death, and abhoring the base and iniquitous plans and act by which his eventful life was suddenly brought to a close—just when he had gone through the storms and perils of the conflict—all the trials and anxieties which, amid the apparent reverses had vexed him—all the violent and relentless misrepresentations and calumnies, which, during four years, his rebel enemies and their sympathizers had heaped upon him, and at a time when, as Moses, he saw the promised land of his hopes and labors, our armies triumphant, the army of the enemy surrendered, all own principles triumphant, slavery virtually slain by the measures commenced and prosecuted to perpetuate and extend it, and themselves overwhelmed in the ruin which a righteous God had sent upon them—we do yet, now in submission, acknowledging the righteousness, wisdom and kindness of God's providence which did not permit him to be honored until he had made the wrath of his enemies to acknowledge his kindness, magnanimity, integrity and uprightness, thus making the wrath of man, which he had no doing restrained, to praise him.

Rev. A. B. Cross is not going to detain the Assembly, but thinks we ought to make a deliverance on the subject of God's good providence to us as a nation. I object to the original paper of the Committee on account of its length. It also brings in too many things. Our deliverance should be concise and to the point.

Rev. Dr. N. West objects to the substitute and papers of the original paper, because the substitute talks too much about our finances—a vexed question—and is now being divided as to whether the financial policy of the Government has been the wisest or not, during the past four years. I should prefer a special committee to report upon this matter.

Rev. D. J. Wallace, judges that the length of a paper adopted, is a matter of importance, as it wears out the ears. The paper has brought in Mr. Cross's substitute, but has not God helped us even in the length of the paper? In the refining of the true metal. Brother West, who prefers the other paper, says he did not hear it read.

Rev. W. Y. Brown objects to the expression in the original paper that "the career of our national glory that had hitherto marked the progress of our nation was suddenly arrested." Sir, the war brought us up to a higher position of glory by establishing justice and righteousness.

I find also this language, the "God of battles," and I would substitute "thanks to Almighty God, in reading the Lord Jesus Christ." It is to the honor of the late President that he recognized the Savior by name in his late inaugural address. We should also declare our determination to support cordially, and pray earnestly for the present President of the United States.

I therefore move that these papers be recommitted to a special committee, to be named by our venerable friend, Rev. David Elliott, D. D., be the Chairman.

The Moderator desired the resolution to be divided, and, on motion, the papers were, in accordance with it, recommitted to a special committee.

Dr. Elliott desired to be excused from being Chairman of the committee, but as the oldest and most respected member of the body, it is understood that the Moderator will place him in that position.

Rev. Joseph K. Wight, Chairman of the Committee on Systematic Beneficence, read a long and careful report, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed in numbers sufficient to supply every church member with a copy. It represented a gratifying increase in contributions to all the Boards of the church. It is a matter of great thankfulness, and all that is needed to carry on all the good labors of the church is an increase in the spirit of benevolence.

Out of 2,600 churches, only 1,500 contribute to Foreign Missions, only 1,270 to Domestic Missions, 780 to Education, 750 to Publication and Church Extension, and 600 to Disabled Ministers. Our churches are doing little or nothing for christian benevolence, and two-thirds make no response to the claims of three of our Boards. We give to these objects more than our Government as we do to the church of God.

The Report recommends:

1. Ministers are to be the agents of the Boards of the Church.

2. The periodicals of the Church are to be more widely circulated.

3. Sabbath schools must be trained in habits of giving. Particular plans are to be left to the respective church sessions.

The Moderator appointed, as the special committee upon the papers respecting the end of rebellion and the death of the late President: Ministers, Rev. Drs. Elliott, Green, and Rev. W. Y. Brown; Elders, Hon. Messrs. Ewing and Strong.

Hon. A. E. Chamberlain presented the following:

Resolved, That the General Assembly request the Presbyteries to take action to send one or more of their ministers to the Southern field, and keep them there in the service of the Board of Domestic Missions; and the Board of Missions is to pay their traveling expenses, with the understanding that no missionary thus sent is to labor for a shorter period than three months.

Mr. Chamberlain eloquently advocated this resolution, desirous that the stream of Christian influence we possess be allowed to flow into the desolated portions of our land.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions.

Rev. H. B. Chapin, chairman of the tellers, reported to count the votes of the house upon the election of members of the Board and Directors of Theological Seminaries, reported the election of the following persons:

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

MINISTERS—R. J. Breckinridge, D. D.; J. M. Lowrie, D. D.; Alfred McE. Wallis, J. H. Nixon, Charles D. Mallory, D. D.; S. J. Nicholls, E. P. Humphrey, D. D.; T. L. Janeway, D. D.; J. M. Krebs, D. D.; M. Hutchison, N. L. Rice, D. D.; F. Bue, P. S. C. Perry, A. Reed, J. G. Monfort.

LAYMEN—Barton Jenks, J. McKee, W. Dall's, R. S. Stewart, A. J. Powell, A. Marsten, D. A. Sayre, J. D. McCord, A. E. Chamberlain.

In place of Rev. Dr. Phillips, deceased, R. W. Dickinson, D. D.

In place of J. J. Porter, R. H. Allen.

In place of Wm. Bell, O. Greeley.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MINISTERS—C. Hodge, D. D.; C. Dickson, D. D.; M. Woodward, D. D.; George Burrowes, D. D.; F. D. W. Ward, D. D.; L. M. Miller; S. J. Nicolls; W. Sloan; E. R. Bower, in place of Dr. W. P. Swift; J. R. Reddall, in place of Rev. Dr. Phillips.

ELDERS—John B. Skinner; T. S. Ridgway; George Sharswood; R. Lenox Hodge; James Andrew; S. Watson; F. F. Westcott; Ezra M. Hunt; John B. Miller; in place of J. J. Bryan; J. H. Shaffer, in place of R. R. Reed, deceased.

COMMITTEE ON FREEDMEN.

MINISTERS—W. P. Breed, D. D.; J. H. Nixon, S. Cole; S. C. Logan; W. D. Howard, D. D.; W. M. Paxton, D. D.; Samuel J. Wilson; James A. Clokey; J. O. Murray.

RULING ELDERS.—Hon. R. M'Knight, Pittsburgh; Alex. Cameron, Allegheny; J. D. M'Cord, Pittsburgh; Wm. Ritzewell Pittsburgh; Robert Galloway, Columbus; Morris Patterson, Providence; James Lenox, New York; H. M. Magdon, Harrisburg; Archibald Sterling, Baltimore.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

MINISTERS—W. C. Matthews, D. D.; Charles Hodge, D. D.; Wm. H. Green, D. D.; John Chambers, D. D.; A. T. M'Gill, D. D.; James M. Crowell; Wm. Brownlee, D. D.; Wm. Dickson, D. D.; W. R. Cattell, D. D.; N. S. Burt, D. D.; J. E. Rockwell, D. D.; N. L. Rice, D. D.; G. W. M'Phail, D. D.

LAYMEN—Winthrop Sargent, Robert L. Stevens, Mark Richards, J. R. James Russell, James N. Dickson, A. B. Conger, George Samson, George W. Farrington, Morris Patterson, Silas C. Weir, Alex. Henry, C. Napheys, Strickland Kneass, Alfred Marthen.

For the unexpired term of W. W. Phillips, deceased, Alfred H. Kellogg.

In place of the Rev. Daniel, deceased, Alex. Reed.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

MINISTERS—Wm. S. Plumer, D. D.; Gardiner Spring, D. D.; Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.; John Gray, D. D.; Edward E. Rankin, D. D.; Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.; Wm. Barnard, D. D.; Enoch L. Wilson, D. D.; Joseph G. Monfort, D. D.; John D. Wells, D. D.; David J. Waller, D. D.; Milo J. Hickok, D. D.; Alfred H. Kellog, Elliot E. Smith; David M. Halliday, D. D.; Alexander Donaldson, D. D.; G. Junkin, D. D.

OTHER NOMINATIONS—John Thompson, D. D., instead of Dr. Palmer; R. D. Judson, elder, in place of Benjamin Douglass.

ELDERS—Ebenezer Platt, Alfred Thomas, Reuben H. Walworth, John T. Thorpe, John Fone, Jacob D. Vermilyea, Robert L. Stuart, Henry M'Kean, Benjamin Douglass, G. Talbot Olphant, T. Quarlton Henry, Eli Beard, William H. Lenfield, J. Harmon Brown, Jesse J. Williams, A. M'Clure, Francis G. Bailey.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

MINISTERS—W. M. Paxton, D. D., D. C. Lyon, T. S. Vail, S. J. Nicolls.

LAYMEN—Archibald Gamble, E. H. Smith, A. G. Edwards, Cornwell Sage.

DIRECTORS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MINISTERS.—Henry A. Boardman, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., J. C. Backus, D. D., Wm. Ramsey, D. D., in place of an Chester; Wm. C. Cattell, J. E. Rockwell, D. D., in place of Dr. Potts; John Thompson, D. D., in place of Dr. Phillips; E. R. Craven, D. D., in place of Dr. Magie.

RULING ELDERS.—James N. Dickson, Moses Allen, E. B. Fuller, Daniel Lord, in place of Ira M. Whitehead, resigned.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MINISTERS.—Thomas Creigh, D. D.; James M. Platt, Samuel McElroy, Daniel W. Fisher, D. D.; Wm. Wirt, D. D., Moses A. Hoge.

RULING ELDERS.—Alexander Cameron, Samuel Galloway, Matthew Scott, David McKinney, D. D., in place of E. P. Swift.

DANVILLE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MINISTERS.—Jacob Cooper, J. P. M'Millan, A. A. Hoge, Wm. Garland, J. S. Bradford, Richard B. Allen, R. A. Johnston, Samuel J. Niccols, W. W. Comsty.

RULING ELDERS.—Samuel Hibben, Nehemiah Wade, J. C. Maxwell, Geo. W. Welsh, Geo. Dearie, W. W. Scarborough, C. A. Preston, L. L. Warren, H. H. Leavitt.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.—N. Burt, D. D., minister.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. Dr. M'Kinney, to fill place of Rev. Dr. Swift, deceased.

Rev. Thomas X. Orr, to fill place of Rev. Dr. Campbell, deceased.

Robert H. Davis, Esq., to fill place of John Irwin, Esq., deceased.

Hon. Jas. Veech, Esq., to fill place of Hon. N. Ewing, resigned.

Joseph M'Knight, Esq., to fill place of Hon. Jacob Slagle, resigned.

Hon. Thomas Lyon, Esq., to fill place of Thomas Riddle, Esq., resigned.

On motion, Rev. Drs. Green and Paxton were elected to fill the vacancy in the Presidency.

It was stated that several Elders have provided to supply the pastors of their respective Presbyteries with the Presbyterian Review gratis.

According to the proposition, I had the honor of submitting to the last General Assembly, and by them referred to the Committee on Manses, of which the following is a copy of such portions of it as require consideration at this time:

Whereas, The Importance of providing Manses for the comfortable accommodation of Presbyterian ministers and their families is a matter of such magnitude as can no longer be delayed, but the magnitude of the operation demands a careful scrutiny of the state of the church, and a thorough knowledge of the things in this report; therefore

Resolved, That the churches under the care of the Presbyteries be requested to reply to the following questions:

"First.—Please give the name of your church, the year of its organization, and the name of your present pastor, if you have one.

"Second.—What has been, about the annual amount of rent paid by your minister for a comfortable home?

"Third.—Have you a Manse thereby securing a comfortable home for your minister.

"Fourth.—If you have a Manse, how long has it been finished and about what amount, in cost, does your minister annually save by occupying the Manse?

"Fifth.—What was the plan adopted to awaken the interest of your people, and thus secure the means to build the Manse?

"Sixth.—Is there a debt upon the Manse? What is its extent and value, and about what is saved to a Minister's family by tilting a few acres?

"*Resolved*, That the ministers, ruling elders, deacons, trustees and members of the churches, in answering the above interrogatories, furnish all the information likely to awaken an interest in the subject.

Resolved, That said replies be sent to Joseph M. Wilson, Philadelphia, to be by him arranged and classified, in time to be presented to the General Assembly of 1866.

After examination of the circular will show that replies to the first question will give a chronological history of the growth of the church, interesting and valuable to intelligent Presbyterians.

Replies to the second question will give the annual rent of the parsonage for the ministry engaged in preaching the Gospel, for, in connection with this fact, it should be understood by the people, that it is as fair and honest to charge a minister for the use of a house, as for the use of his sermons as for the horse where he prepares them.

Replies to the third question will give the happy results of earnest and zealous Christians who have supplied their minister with a comfortable dwelling place. After a stay with the prisoner a short time, they took their departure, passing through the front door, and walked away leisurely down the steps, and upon looking into the cell where M'Kean had been confined, discovered that it was empty. The alarm was then given to the prisoner in which the escape had been effected. Suspicion immediately attached to Thomas Mullen, one of the watchmen, who had opened the cell, and a search being instituted for them they were arrested as they were passing out of the city gates, and taken back to the prison. They denied opening the cell door, and stated that the prisoner was in the cell when they left it. The Mayor, however, did not believe their story, and held them to answer for aiding and assisting a prisoner to escape. M'Kean is still at large.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Mellon, Sterrett and Stowe. The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday morning:

George Saunders, who was convicted at the December Sessions of an attempt to rob the dry goods store of Messrs. Thompson & Goetzinger, Federal street, Allegheny, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for the term of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

An application to reduce the bail of Welsh, the pickpocket who robbed Dr. McCandless during the Sanitary Fair in Allegheny, was refused.

In the case of Patrick Morrow, recently convicted of manslaughter, a new trial was ordered.

John Gordon, who was acquitted at the last term of Court of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, on the ground of insanity, and who has since been confined in prison, was, at the request of his friends, handed over to the Guardians of the Poor.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will hold its twenty-second annual convention in the First German Lutheran Church of Wheeling, commencing Wednesday morning next. The Synod numbers about one hundred members, sixty ministers and forty to fifty lay delegates. Among its members we notice the names of Rev. Dr. Passavant, Superintendent of the justly celebrated Home for orphan children at and near Pittsburgh; Rev. D. Garver, well known from his course of lectures on the "Holy Land;" Rev. Dr. Sprecher, editor, and a large number of others, well known on account of their earnest labors in the work of missions and church extension. The Wheeling press announce that the citizens will keep open houses for the reception of ministers and delegates to the Synod.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock on Friday morning a fire occurred on Carson street, between Third and Fourth streets, South Pittsburgh, which resulted in the partial destruction of two frame tenements, owned and occupied by Mr. Milligan and Mrs. Humphreys. The fire was the result of a defective flue. The damage sustained to the buildings is covered by insurance. The Duquesne steamer proceeded to the fire, but its services were not required.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE CHANNEL.—The attention of steamboat men is directed to the official notice of P. L. Jewett, Esq., relative to the obstruction of the Ohio river at the channel span of the railroad bridge at Steubenville. The obstruction will commence to-day. The eastern span of the bridge will be kept open for navigation. Steamboat men will make a note of this.

THE TENNYSON CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the members of this Club, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, George T. Van Dorer; Vice-President, Rev. John Douglas, D. D.; Secretary, Joseph M. Gazzam; Treasurer, H. Richard Davis.

MAN KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon, an unknown man was run over on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Manchester, and instantly killed. The deceased was walking on the railroad track, and the Cleveland freight train coming in sight, he stepped upon the other track, when he was struck by the Accommodation train, which was passing at the time. The body was removed to the Federal Street Station, where it remained during yesterday, but has not yet been identified.

LECTURE.—The Right Reverend Bishop Domenec, of this city, will deliver a lecture in the English Catholic Church, in Johnstown, on Thursday evening. It is understood that the lecture will have special reference to the recent great national calamity.

[Advertisement.]

The Legislature.

Mr. Editor: There is no mistaking the current of public sentiment in reference to the selection of candidates for Assembly. Indeed it is obvious that our institutions are quite as much endangered by all-pervading corruption as by the more direct assaults of our armed foes. Hence the determination to inaugurate a new and better era in legislation, by confilling the interests of the Commonwealth to men of known integrity and ability.

Without discussing the claims of others, will you allow space to call public attention to the merits of a gentleman already named as a candidate for the Legislature. I allude to Lieut. Colonel W. A. Danks. Colonel Danks entered the service from this county in August, 1862, as commander of company E, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded in the right thigh, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Virginia, and at the battle of the wilderness on May 5, 1864, and after participating in nineteen battles, was honorably discharged from the service, with the highest testimonials from Generals Birney, Mott, and others. Such is his military record!

As a citizen, he was well known as a flaent public speaker, and as a man of high moral character and of profound religious convictions. Popular as a citizen, distinguished as a soldier, and modest as he is known to be, no man could not be selected to represent us. Let the Union convention, shortly to assemble, for once overslaugh the claims of mere politicians and select representative men, such as Colonel Dank's, to legislate for us.

SOLON.

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 37 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Two Year 10-60 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

sold

Finance and Trade.

SATURDAY, May 27—P. M.

—The Stock market continues to exhibit the same degree of inaction that has characterized it for some time past and few transactions occur. It is however noticeable that prices are continually drooping, and whenever parties want to realize on any heavy amount of stock they are compelled to submit to low rates. This fact is applicable to Bank as well as to Oil Stocks. The former has not depreciated so much as the latter, but the declining tendency is apparent.

Call the profits of banking for the past few years arose from the appreciation of Government securities, and the selling of coin at high rates. Money was abundant, deposits and circulation large, and they were consequently enabled to carry immense amounts of Government gold-bearing securities and transact their business at even less expense than the same amount of ordinary business would have required.

The case is very different now. The old State circulation is diminishing, and will soon be entirely withdrawn. Competition with new banks is reducing deposits; the premium on gold is comparatively light; salaries and other expenses have been increased; taxation is heavy; exchange (formerly a source of considerable profit) is nominal, and rates of interest have kept down, by the competition of the numerous new organizations anxious to get customers.

Insurance Stock has been very profitable for the past few years. Business has been so brisk, houses so much in demand, and so hard to replace when destroyed, that owners were more watchful and anxious to prevent fires. It is when factories and houses become idle and vacant that insurance companies suffer most. At such times the insured makes more money by a fire than he can out of the property.

—Gas and other stocks, so far as can be judged from the few sales occurring, have also declined, and it is not to be expected that any stocks should maintain the market value, now with gold at 135, which they had when it was double that price. The decline will not be so marked as in Oil Stocks which are in their very nature, a rather ephemeral class of securities—liable to collapse at any time from failure of wells, but our Standard Stocks must not be expected to maintain the high figures at which they have been ruling. They, too, will have to succumb to the low order of things.

—The few sales at the People's Exchange on Saturday evening were 1,000 shares of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh oil stock. This company ranks justly among of the best conducted companies in territory. Its being developed with all the energy when money and industry can put into action. And it has some of the choicest spots in the oil region, where it cannot help making some rich strikes some of these days not far distant.

The sales were at the following prices:

500 shares Cherry Run and Pittsburgh.. 97½
500 do do do ..1 00

The ruling prices on the calling of the regular list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5 20's	103 00	
Bank of Pittsburgh		22 00
Allegheny Bank		97 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co		9 00
Banker	1 10	1 50
Coal Farm & Ohio Petroleum		50
Central Basin		70
Cherry Run Central	1 65	1 80
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	96	80
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	97½	1 00
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	90	1 00
Columbia	49 00	58 00
Diamond	70	90
Fleming & Blood	97	
Horseneck		1 25
Greenfield		75
Murray		75
M'Abee & Cherry Run		80
Mahaffay Oil Seed Pet	4	4 50
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	6	6 50
Oil City & Pittsburgh	3 00	
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	2 25	2 75
Paxton		2 00
Phoenix		1 00
Pail, Lan, Cherry Run		1 00
Pittsburgh and New York		80
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		90
Revenue		1 50
Rhode	49	55
Rynd Farm	2 60	
Shirk Farm		35
Shells		30
Star Wells		1 00
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y	56	65
Union Lubric	50	60
Western Pennsylvania	1 50	1 60

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Business as usual, was dull on Saturday. The sales made were few and far between. A general dullness has taken possession of every department of trade—buyers are generally waiting for lower prices; on the other hand sellers appear to think that prices are sufficiently low. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are falling steadily. Unless we have a freshet soon navigation will soon have to haul off. Business on the Monongahela was not very active, still there were a moderate amount of shipments. The departures include the Financier for Louisville, with a good trip of passengers and all the freight she could manage on the water. The "Alex. Speer" for Zanesville, left on time with a good trip as usual. The "Golden Era" left for Portsmouth precisely at 12 o'clock ——— Among the freight list was 65 tons pig iron. The Minerva left for Parkersburg with a good number of passengers and a fair trip of freight. The packet Kenton, did not get off on Saturday. She will take an early departure this day for St. Louis with a large list of passengers. The next boat to turn for St. Louis is the steamer Maggie Hays. She will have dispatch. The favorite steamer, "Lorena," is announced for Cincinnati. She will commence loading this morning, and leave to-morrow. We have a large number of boats at the landing waiting their turn. The Bayard will be found at the landing. She will depart for Parkersburg at noon certain. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

RYE.—The market was very dull. Buyers were not disposed to take hold. A few loads only were disposed of at the scales, at $1@$15 @2 per ton. Baled was a drug. We omit figures, prices being so uncertain. The market contains a large supply.

FLOUR—Dullness seems to be the order of the day. Buyers continue very shy, the sales made being few and far between. As regards prices, we have no change to notice, Prices are governed by the quality. We note sales by the dray load at $7 50, $7 75 and $8 for fair and medium qualities; choice extra family sold at $8 25@8 50 per bbl. Country or wagon flour sold at a variety of prices.

MAPLE SUGAR—We note further sales at 16c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull. Prices tend downward. The weeks sales were to a moderate extent. Apples—sales of 75 bush at $2 per bush; peaches—sales of 8 bbls at 25c per pound.

POTATOES—The season is far advanced, a good article being difficult to obtain. We note sales of 100 bbls inkred at 60c.

BUTTER—Dull with plenty of sellers. We note sales of 14 packages at 15c, 18c and 20c. The latter was only paid for a choice article.

EGGS—Were in good supply. Sales of 10 bbls fresh at 21c per dozen. Prices tend downward.

CHEESE—was in moderate supply with sales of 40 boxes W. R. at 20@22c ₰ lb.

LARD—The market was dull; the last sale we reported being at 18¼c ₰ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Was selling in a small way—plain Sugar Cured at 18c; Canvassed at 19c.

OATS—Were dull; prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales 1,200 bush. at 51@53c. from first hands; sales 500 bush. from store at 55@56c. The supply is ample.

CORN—Dull. It can be purchased at 90c from store and 88c from first hands.

WHEAT—The market was dull; prices were unsettled.

BACON—The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description; dealers take hold sparingly at the following prices: Shoulders, 16½c; Sides, ribbed, 17½c; Sugar Cured Hams, plain, 20½c; Canvassed do. 21½c; Country meat sold lower.

WHISKY—dull. Sales 6 bbls City Rectified $2 15.

HOMINY—Prices unchanged; sales 4 barrels at $9.

GROCERIES—Were unchanged as regards prices or demands.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 29, 1865.

The following are the receipts per Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad, from May 22 to May 29, inclusive:

	A. River.	A.V.R.R.	Total.
Monday, May 22	1,530	499	1,939
Tuesday, May 23	910	902	1,302
Wednesday, May 24	921	501	1,422
Thursday, May 25	564	500	1,064
Friday, May 26	1,543	610	2,153
Saturday, May 27	1,044	376	1,420
	6,212	3,088	9,300
Since January 1	123,822	43,810	167,632

The above tables exhibits the receipts of oil received by river and rail for the past week, also from the opening of navigation. During some of the freshets which occured during the Spring months, several thousand barrels were swept away. A portion only of the same have been secured, hence the table above only comprizes the amount received at the landing on which wharfage was paid. The market on Friday and Saturday was unusally dull. There was no disposition manifested to effect sales, as buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present prices. On the other hand holders are not disposed to lower their figures. The stock in hand is not large. A few thousand barrels that was purchased on speculation and tanked will not be offered until prices have taken an upward move. The market closed dull. We learned of but one transaction. There were no arrivals since our last; the steamers have all withdrawn on account of low water. Keelboats and broad horns will have to do the freighting until we have a rise of water. When that event takes place we will inform our readers. Our latest from Oil City report a dull market—the rates were nominal. Holders on the Story Farm were asking $7 00; at the mouth $7 50@7 75 were the current rates. Buyers were disposed to hold off, at least, for the present.

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive; the amount that changed hands being 100 bbls at 21c, packages returned, equal to 250 packages included.

REFINED OIL—There was no demand for round parcels; the dull season has opened up for the year, for days we expect to see the market become more settled. At present we omit prices.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE PETROLEUM REPORTER, May 25, 1865.

The tendency of oil is downward. No hauling, and few shipments. There is some large foreign demand, but there is a difference of 50 between buyers and sellers. The following are the quotations of the market here yesterday:

Crude at well	$7 00@ 7 25
Crude at Titusville	$ 8 00@ 8 50
Refined free, bbls included	17 00@18 00
Refined free, bbls included	70@75c
Refined in bond, bbls included	50@55c
Naphtha	none offered
Refined Oil barrels	$3 25@ 3 50
Crude Oil barrels	$3 00, very dull.

Oil City Oil Report.

Business for past week exceedingly dull. Prices nominal and transactions slight. In the absence of material transactions we can only quote the following: Three Mile at 17@18c; $6@6 50. At this point $7. No large sales, and buyers not anxious to operate. We look upon the late sales as forced by the Company. This is generally the dullest season of the year for oil dealers, but it is the busy one for oil seekers. Operations are being carried on over the whole field by parties in Pittsburgh, for speculation. The market closes dull and quiet. Twenty-four inches of water in the channel, and falling fast. Weather cloudy and warm.

In regard to the 100,000 barrels of crude oil stored in this city, for speculation, the reader can now see how it has all turned in, but you swallow the whole—it is entirely too oily.—REPORTER.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 27.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was dull and heavy a the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and the market lower, especially on Western shares. The "bears" hammered the list throughout call, and sellers' options were put out freely at a difference of 3@4 per cent, for sixty days, principally on Reading, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Pittsburgh. There was a continued lack of out side orders to purchase, and transactions were on a very moderate scale, Governments dull, but steady; Gov ernm ents. Very little done in State bonds. Railroads and railway mortgages firmly held and offerings very light.

GOLD

Room quiet to-day, and fluctuations small. The excitement over demand for export appears to have passed away. The Secretary of the Treasury's draft on the Assistant Treasurer at National Banks in this city, which has resulted in the partial calling in of loans, and more in full for the 1st of July, is telling. The rate is 5 per cent, while lending to higher quotations

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Steady to-day with fair transactions. Buchanan Farm, 50@51c; Bay State, 50@51c; Rhode, 50@51c; Empire City, $2 50; Eyad Farm, $2 10; Tack, $1 34; U. S., $18 50; Yankee, $1 00; Western, 91.

PETROLEUM

Market closes quiet and steady at 35@36½c for crude, 49@50 for refined, and 69@70 for free.

The *Post* has the following:

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Petroleum—Demand chiefly speculative; prices have advanced about 60c ₰ bbl. Wheat market closes heavy, with very few buyers, owing to limited arrivals. Wheat advanced about 15c, while the closing sales for export and most of the milling demand. At the close, the market is heavy. Under the great falling off in receipts, prices have advanced 10 to 15c, expecting a further decline, owing to anticipated large arrivals. At the close the market was dull and heavy. Pork has been pressed in the market for future delivery. Large sales were made, for summer month's, at $21@22 75 for June and July delivery. Beef has ruled dull, with prices somewhat lower. Cut Meats and Bacon have declined, and sold very slowly. Lard, under light arrivals and advance in exchange, has improved slightly and closes firm. Whisky has fluctuated rapidly. Early in the week there was a strong disposition to sell, holders and buyers showing a want of confidence, for fear it might be seized by Government. Since Thursday a better feeling has prevailed, and prices advanced 12@13c ₰ gallon; at the close it was much higher.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

The dry goods trade has been rather dull during the past week, but there is no change of any moment to chronicle. The tendency of fabrics is accumulating, and the supply of foreign goods unusually light.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Gold quiet, but under the expectation of a continued heavy demand for export. The export by to day's steamers sailing for Europe is $1,791,469. The export from this port for the week is about $2,080,000. The price opened this morning at 136½, touched 136, and went up again to 136¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Money market active at 6 per cent.; sterling quiet and steady at 110. Gold quiet and without change, closing at 136¾, declining to 135¾, and closing at 136¾. Total receipts of specie to day $1,851,925; total for the week $2,304,9.8. Government stocks are quiet and firm

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallaghet's Evening Exchange, gold sold at 137. New York Central, 89½; Erie, 72¾; Hudson, 97¾; Reading, 92½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Pittsburgh, 61¾; Rock Island, 94¼; Northwestern, 2½ do preferred, 55¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28; Canton, 39; Cumberland, 38½; Quicksilver, 56¾. Gold firm on call; after call it sold at 137¾, and at the close of the report it stood at 137¼. Stocks not very active.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Petroleum dull. Crude, 36c; refined in bond, 56c, refined free, 68@70.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 27.

Flour unchanged, but the market is dull; superfine, $6 75. Wheat in fair demand; 26,000 bush sold at $1 40@1 50 for prime Red and Indiana White. Corn, 70c. Oats 56@56c, and firmer. Whisky firmer; 73 bbls sold at 2@2 05, the latter rate on time. Provisions dull, with little or no demand; mess pork was offered at $22 50; bulk sides sold at 13c, being a further decline. Nothing done in lard. Groceries unchanged; coffee, 28@31c; sugar, 13@17c; eggs, 21c; butter, 25@28c. Gold, 135¾.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 27.

Flour steady; $7 25 for No. 1 spring; $7 75 for red; $8 50@8 75 for white; $9 25@9 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee club; $6 50@6 0 for No. 1 do. Corn quiet at 70@73c for mixed western. No receipts by lake. Shipped by railroad: 1,533 bbls flour; 1 00 bushels wheat. Shipped to Montreal: 2,000 bbls flour.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboat.

ARRIVED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Nora	Grille	Parkersburg.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
America	Golding	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Telegraph